

THE
IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE, BY W. F. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
\$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, February 4, 1859. No. 9.

22 TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One Dollar a square for the first week, and
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.—
Deductions made in favor of standing mat-
ter as follows:
2 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.
One square, \$3.50 . . . \$5.50 . . . \$8.00
Two squares, . . . 7.00 . . . 10.00 . . . 14.00
Three squares, . . . 10.00 . . . 15.00 . . . 20.00
When directions are not given how often
to insert an Advertisement, it will be published
until ordered out.

**AYER'S
CHERRY
PECTORAL,**
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Croup, and
Hoarseness.
BOSTON, MASS., 20th Dec. 1858.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say
that I have never found a more effective
remedy for Coughs, Croup, and Hoarseness,
than your Cherry Pectoral. I have used it
in my practice and in my family for the last
ten years, and have seen it cure more cases
of these affections than any other remedy
I have ever used. E. B. DRAKE, M. D.
A. B. MORTLEY, Esq. of UTAH, N. Y., writes: "I have
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Jenkins & Ayer,
Take pleasure in informing the
public, that they are now ready to do any and
all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line
at their Shop in the basement of the
Simonton House. All work warranted. "Dick"
is one of their workmen, and everybody
knows if he cannot make a "fit" pair of
shoes in anybody else trying. Call and leave
your measure. Terms, moderate.
Statesville, Jan. 16.

**SIMONTON
HOUSE.**
THE subscribers having become lessees
of this spacious New
HOTEL
located near the public Square and Court-
house, in Statesville, respectfully announce
that they are prepared to accommodate the
traveling Public and all who may favor them
with patronage, with entertainment equal to
any first class Hotel in the Union.

**RATES OF BOARD
AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE.**
REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH.
Furnished rooms, fire, and light, \$18.00
Unfurnished rooms, without fire, 14.00
Said at Table, 10.00
TRANSIENT BOARDERS.
Per Day, \$1.50
Single Meals, .25
Horse Feed, .50
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON,
July 3d, 311

**LIVERY
STABLE.**
STATESVILLE, N. C.
We have obtained the extensive stables
connected with the Simonton House, take
pleasure in informing travellers and the public
generally, that we are prepared to hire horses
and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons want-
ing conveyance can be accommodated at any
time, and sent to any part of the country.
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast
horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and
the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.
All in under the management of the proprie-
tors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.
BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33-41

McLEAN HOUSE.
Statesville, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with Meals at 25 cents
each, and comfortable Lodgings at the
same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Oct 19 J. O. McLEAN,

10 000 Pounds
Old Castings and Scraps of
Iron, in any size pieces, is want-
ing. For which I will pay a
cent per pound, in Goods.
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Oct 18 51

**3,000 bushels Wheat
WANTED.**
Want d,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 401f

**MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.**
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announc-
ing, that he has taken this long established
and well known Hotel, and has made every
possible preparation to accommodate the
business, travelling and visiting portions of
the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied,
attended by a careful ostler; and to all
departments the proprietor gives his personal
attention.
A comfortable Omnibus runs regularly
to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share
of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858. 11-26

MAKING.
J. W. Woodward
Is still at the Old Stand, on Broad street,
a few doors East of the Public Square, where
he is prepared to do all kinds of WORK
formerly done at the Establishment.
All repairing done on short notice, and in a
workmanlike manner. Interest charged
on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 131f

**PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,**
Executed with neatness and despatch,
and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Professional and Business Cards, &c.
JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.
Statesville, N. C.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted
to his care in the Courts, (County and Su-
perior), of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—51y

DR. Y. S. DEAN,
Will attend all Calls, both in Town and
Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors
west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

Dr. H. KELLY,
Offers his Professional services to the
public.
Office on College Avenue, opposite the
Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Will promptly and diligently attend to
all business, entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Dr. W. S. TATE,
**Surgeon and Mechanical
DENTIST.**
Would respectfully inform those interest-
ed, that he has moved to his new Rooms
on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese &
Stewart where he will be pleased to
wait upon all who may require his Profes-
sional services. July 24.

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLN, N. C.,
AND REMOVED to the large Store,
**53 North 2d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,**
kept, and judiciously offered equal to
any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—86m

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—74f

**PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IREDELL EXPRESS,**
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IN
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The Express is now one of the largest,
neatest, and best papers published in the
State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington
Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of
L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper
of the best quality. It will be devoted to
Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Com-
merce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the
Development of the Resources of Western
North Carolina. Ample Congressional and
Legislative Reports will be found in its col-
umns, with extracts from Foreign and Do-
mestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy
in other portions of the country and world.
The Express will advocate **Whig Prin-
ciples**, as the true conservative doctrine
of the country, and the palladium of Amer-
ican Liberty, outside of which there is no
security for the American Union. Cor-
ruption, either in the General Government, or
any party administering it, will be fearlessly
exposed and denounced, and reformation de-
manded in the name of our injured country.
Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a
bogus Democracy in years past, and has been
strengthening its chains by falsehood to the
present day, humbugging the people by de-
ceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible,
its manacles shattered, so that the minds of
the people may be liberated, and allowed to
think as freemen for themselves.
The Express being the only **Whig Jour-
nal** published in this Congressional District,
the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more
than a common desire to patronize and sus-
tain an advocate of their cherished principles
within the District, we appeal to them, as
well as to our friends in other portions of the
country, to lend us their timely aid, that the
Express may have a wide circulation, both at
home and abroad, as a messenger of useful-
ness.

Simonton Tannery.
I WILL continue the Tanning Busi-
ness, with John Hubbard as
Foreman, and expect to keep at my Of-
fice, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot
of **Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather,**
which will be sold on reasonable terms for
Cash or Barter.
I will pay the highest prices in Cash or
Leather for hides and Bark.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859.—51y

Wanted,
At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good
and responsible **Subscriptions**, for
which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Poetry.
The Laborer and the Warrior.
BY E. B. DRAKE.
The camp has had its day of song;
The sword, the bow, the plume,
Have retired into the storied
The plume, the sword, and the bow,
Oh! not upon our tented hills
Are there no heroes' graves to tell
The training of the warrior yields
More lessons true than war has known.
Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel,
May with a heart no valiant suit,
As he who sows a furrow deep
In blood before his blow of might;
The skill that conquers space and time,
That gives life, that lightens toil,
May spring from courage more sublime
Than that which makes a hero's name.
Let valor, then, look up and see
His crafty plot of blood and death;
The soldier's rule yet shall be
Less honored than the woman's name;
Let off his own appointment prize,
Nor deem that god or outward light
Can compensate the loss of life
In tasks that breed their own delight.
And may the time draw near still,
When man this sacred truth shall heed—
That from the thought and from the will
Must all that rises man proceed;
Must all that rises man proceed;
Though pride may hold our calling low,
Our duty shall be made to show
And we from truth to truth shall go,
Till life and death are understood.

Miscellaneous.
Intellect in Rags.
It was a black wintry day. Heavy
snow drifts lay piled up in the streets
of New York, and the whole appear-
ance of the city was cold and dismal.
Sitting upon the steps of one of the
large dwellings on Fifth Avenue was a
boy apparently thirteen years of age.
He was literally clothed in rags, his
hands were blue and his teeth chattered
with cold. Lying on his knee was a
newspaper he had picked up in the
street, and he was trying to read the
words upon it. He had been occupied
for some time, when two little girls,
clad in silks and furs, came towards
him. The eldest was about twelve
years old, and so beautiful that the
poor boy raised his eyes and fixed
them upon her in undisguised admira-
tion.
The child of wealth stopped before
him, and turning to her companion,
exclaimed:
"Marian, just see this fellow on my
steps! Boy what are you doing here?"
"I am trying to learn to read upon
this little bit of paper," answered the
girl laughing derisively, and said:
"Well, truly! I have heard of in-
tellect in rags, Marian, and here it is
personified."
Marian's soft hazel eyes filled with
tears, as she replied:
"Oh, Louise, do not talk so. You
know what Miss Fannie teaches in
school—the rich and poor meet to-
gether, and the Lord is the Maker of them
all."
Louise laughed again, and said to
the boy:
"Get up from here; you shall not
sit on my steps—you are too ragged
and dirty."
The boy arose, and a blush crimson-
ed his face. He was walking away,
when Marian said:
"Don't go little boy, you are so cold;
come to my house and get warm. Oh,
do come," she continued, as he hesita-
ted. "I followed her into a large
kitchen, where a bright warm fire was
shedding its genial warmth around."
"Well, Miss Marian, who are you
bringing here now?" asked the ser-
vant woman.
"A poor boy, who is almost perish-
ing. You will let him warm—will you
not, Rachel?"
"Oh, he shall warm. Sit here little
boy."
Rachel pushed a chair in front of
the stove, and gave him a piece of
bread and meat.
Marian watched these arrangements
and then glided from the room; when
she returned, she had a primer, with
the first rudiments of spelling and
reading. Going to the boy, she said:
"Little boy, here is a book you can
learn to read from, better than a piece
of paper. Do you know your letters?"
"Some of them, but not all. I never
had anybody to teach me. I just
learned myself; but oh, I want to read
so badly."
Marian sat down beside him, and
began teaching him his letters. She
was so busily occupied in this work
that she did not see her mother enter
the room, nor hear Rachel explain a-
bout the boy; and she knew not that
her mother stood some time behind
her, listening to her noble child
teaching the beggar boy his letters.
There were but few that he had not
already learned himself, and it was
not long before Marian had the satis-
faction of hearing him repeat the al-
phabet.
When he rose to go, he thanked
Rachel for her kindness, and offered
Marian her book.
"No, I don't want it," she said, "I
have given it to you to learn to read
from. Won't you tell me your name?"
"Jimmie," he replied.
"I will not forget you, Jimmie; you
must always remember Marian Hayes,"
was the little girl's farewell.
Louise Gardiner and Marian Hayes

were playmates and friends. Their
dwellings joined, and almost every
hour of the day they were together;
for they attended the same school.
These two children were very differ-
ently disposed, and very different-
ly brought up. Louise was proud and
haughty. Poverty, in her eyes, was a
disgrace and a crime; and she thought
nothing too severe for the poor to suf-
fer. These views she learned from
her mother. Mrs. Gardiner moved
in one exclusive circle—the *bon ton* of
New York. Without its precincts she
never ventured; for all others were
beneath her. Louise, taught to mingle
with no children excepting those of
her mother's friends, was growing up
believing herself even better than they.

The teaching that Marian Hayes re-
ceived was totally different from this.
Mrs. Hayes was acknowledged by Mrs.
Gardiner as one of her most particular
friends; yet though she moved among
that circle, she was far from being
one of them. Her doctrine was the
text her little girl had used; "The rich
and the poor meet together, and the
Lord is the maker of them all." Thus
she taught Marian, there was no dis-
tinction as to wealth and position;
that the distinction was in worth a-
lone. She taught her to reverence
age, and to pity the poor and the dis-
tressed; and that "pleasant words were
as sweet as the honeycomb, sweet to
the soul," a little kindness better than
wealth. Marian learned the lesson
well, and was ever ready to dispense
her gentle words to all, whether they
were wealthy and influential, or ragged
and indigent as the boy she had that
cold morning befriended.

A gay and brilliant throng were as-
sembled in the city of Washington.—
Congress was in session, and the ho-
tels were crowded with strangers. It
was an evening party. The bright-
ly lighted rooms were filled with youth
and beauty.
Standing near one of the doors were
two young ladies busily engaged con-
versing together. "Oh, Marian, have
you seen Mr. Hamilton?"
"No, but I have heard a great deal
about him."
"Oh, I want to see him so badly.—
Mrs. N. is going to introduce him to
me. I wish she would make haste. I
have no patience."
"Don't speak so, Louise, I wish you
would not be so trifling," said Marian.
A singular smile played around the
mouth of a tall, handsome gentleman
who was standing near the girls; and
as he passed them, he scanned them
both very closely.

In a short time, Mrs. N. came up
with Mr. Hamilton, the new member,
and presented him to Miss Gardiner
and Miss Hayes. As they were con-
versing together, Mr. Hamilton said:
"Ladies, we have met before."
But Louise and Marian, declared
their ignorance of the fact.
"It has been long years ago; yet I
have not forgotten it, nor a single sen-
tence uttered during that meeting.—
I will quote one that will recall it to
your memory: 'The rich and poor meet
together, and the Lord is the Maker
of them all.'"
The rich blood tinged the cheeks of
Marian, but Louise still declared her-
self ignorant as before. Mr. Hamil-
ton glanced for a moment at Marian,
then turning to Louise he said:
"Long years ago, a little boy, ragged
and dirty, seated himself upon the
steps of a stately dwelling on Fifth
Avenue, New York, and was busily
engaged in trying to read from a bit
of paper, when his attention was at-
tracted by two little girls, richly dressed.
The eldest of the two particularly
attracted him, for she was as beau-
tiful as an angel; but as they came
near to him, she lifted up her hand
and exclaimed:
"Boy, what are you doing here?"
"The boy answered that he was try-
ing to read. The child of affluence de-
rid him and said that she had heard
of intellect in rags, and he was the
personification of it. Her companion
answered, that the rich and the poor
shall meet together, and the Lord is
the Maker of them all. The elder girl
drove the boy away from the steps but
the younger one took him into her
dwelling and warmed and fed him there.
When they parted the little girl said,
'You must not forget Marian Hayes.'
And Miss Hayes has never forgot-
ten her. That ragged, dirty boy, is
now before you, ladies, as Mr. Hamil-
ton, the member of Congress; and al-
low me, Miss Gardiner, to tender my
thanks to you for the kind treatment
of that boy."

Overwhelmed with confusion, Louise
knew not what to say or to do.
In pity for her, Mr. Hamilton rose,
and turning to Marian, said:
"I will see you again, Miss Hayes,"
and he left them.
Louise would not stay in the city,
where she daily met with Mr. Hamil-

ton, and in a few days returned to
New York, leaving Marian with the
consciousness of having done nothing
to be ashamed of, and enjoying the
society of distinguished Congressmen.
Marian and Mr. Hamilton were
walking together one evening, when
the latter drew from his bosom an old
well worn primer, and handed it to
Marian.
"From this," he said, "the man
who is so distinguished here, first
learned to read. Do you recognise the
book?"
Marian trembled, and could not
raise her eyes, when she saw the well
remembered book. Mr. Hamilton took
her hand and said:
"Marian, Jimmy has never forgot-
ten you. Since the day you were so
kind to him and gave him this book,
his life has had one great aim, and
that was to attain to greatness, and
in after years to meet that minis-
tering angel who was the sweetener of
his days of poverty. When I left your
house with this book, I returned to
my humble home ten times happier,
and went assiduously to work to learn
to read. My mother was an invalid,
and ere long I learned well enough to
read to her."
"When my mother died, I found
good friends, and was adopted by a
gentleman in W—. As his son I
have been educated. A year ago he
died and left his property to me. Of
all the pleasant memories of my boy-
hood, the one connected with you is
the dearest. I have kept this primer
next my heart, and dwell upon the
hope of again meeting the giver. I
have met her. I see all that my im-
agination pictured, and I ask if I de-
sire that gave this book cannot be
mine forever."

Louise felt deeper grief than ever,
when Marian told her she was to be-
come the wife of Mr. Hamilton, the
poor boy whom she once spurned from
her door, and derisively called "in-
tellect in rags." But she learned a
severer lesson, and one that soon
changed the whole current of her life.
For a while she shunned Mr. Hamil-
ton, but she became the acknowledged
friend of the Congressman and his
noble wife.
Years have passed since then, and
Louise is training up a family of little
ones, but she is teaching them not to
despise intellect in rags, but he guided
by Marian's text, "The rich and the
poor meet together, and the Lord is
the Maker of them all."

"Honor thy Father and Mother."
From the Atlantic Monthly.
This is one of God's special com-
mandments, and it is the imperative
and impressive duty of all parents to
have their children understand it as
early as practicable, and to keep it
strictly inviolate so long as they may
have care or control over them—never
suffering them to be disobedient and
forward, but, at all times, to be care-
ful and attentive in teaching them to
be circumspect and upright in deed
and action, and to discard wickedness
in all its forms—and by all means
train them, whether rich or poor, to
habits of industry—because idleness
is one among the greatest curses of
earth, and as such contaminating in
its effects upon the society of the
young as any other vicious habit.

If parents would do this—make
their children honor them by strict ob-
edience to duty in doing their will
and serving them faithfully—they'd
have less cause to be fearful or dis-
tressed about their children's welfare
and usefulness and honor in life—never
have occasion to walk the floor and
dread of heart on account of them—
nor would they have to go down to the
grave heart-broken ere life had meas-
ured half its length because that some
sad and wretched fate had overtaken
them as a consequence of having led
an immoral and polluted career. Nay,
but rather would they more happily
rejoice in the pride and consolation of
having *trained up their children in the
way they should go*, knowing that
"when they are old," and have gone
from their maternal homes out upon
the stormy, drifting sea of life, "they
will not depart from it," but will re-
main steadfastly and faithful in it "un-
to the end."

How beautiful and lovely are these
children who "Honor their father
and mother!" Like the rose they
blush with smiles of heavenly grace-
fulness and purity, and the eye of the
world admires them as the Good, the
Great, and the Wise. True, they are
the standing monuments of Virtue,
Honesty, and Integrity; and the
world justly recognizes them as its
safest guards—its pride and its glory—
and it knows them as its crown of
fame, its peace and happiness.
But, on the contrary, how sad and
painful are the points which present
themselves! Those children that
honor not their father and mother

are the unworthy, careless and idle
ones of earth—the useless and unser-
viceable members of the world—the
young lions of sin, sorrow and wretch-
edness, whose drift has for awhile upon
the tide of life, and then, without
hope or consolation, sink down into
an eternal perdition uncare for or la-
mented.

The River of Life.
Blood is the mighty river of life,
the mysterious centre of chemical and
vital actions—as wonderful as they are
indispensable, soliciting our attention
no less by the many problems it pre-
sents to speculate ingenuity, than by
the practical conclusions to which
those speculations lead. It is a tor-
rent impetuously rushing through ev-
ery part of the body, carried on by
an elaborate network of vessels, that,
in the course of the twelve months,
convey to the various tissues not less
than three thousand pounds weight of
nutritive material, and convey from the
various tissues three thousand pounds
weight of waste. At every moment
of our lives there is nearly ten pounds
of this fluid rushing in one continuous
throbbing stream, from the heart thro'
the great arteries, which branch and
convey to the various tissues not less
than three thousand pounds weight of
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Awful Catastrophe!
Burning of the Steamer North Carolina, of Baltimore.

The steamer Georgia arrived in our harbor this morning, with the startling and painful intelligence of the burning of the steamer North Carolina on Friday morning last, on her passage from Baltimore to Norfolk, with 26 passengers on board, all of whom fortunately escaped death, except one, the Rev. Mr. Curtis, an Episcopal Minister of South Carolina, who was on his way home from the North, and one of the Stewards of the boat, a negro man.

The fire was discovered, on Friday morning, about half past one o'clock, in one of the state rooms of the upper saloon, at which time the boat was about three miles below Smith's Point Light Boat. The pumps were immediately set to work, but the fire had already gained such headway as to be impossible to stop it, and the boats were immediately hoisted out and all efforts made to save the passengers and crew. Every soul on board it is believed, was saved but the two persons above named.

A lady with a child came down by the stanchions from the upper to the lower deck, where she threw the child overboard and jumped over after it. Her husband, seeing their perilous situation, leaped in to save them, while the heroic Capt. Henry Fitzgerald, plunged into the water to assist them, thus making four in the water at one time, all of whom were saved by the boats after some difficulty.

There were seven ladies on board the boat, all of whom barely escaped to the small boats in their night garments, not having an opportunity to get even their shoes and stockings. The exception was a lady whose nervous condition would not allow her to sleep and she was in full dress, as she had not retired.

The escape of the small boats was fortunately favored by the presence of calm weather, otherwise it is believed the loss of life would have been much greater.

The hull of the steamer burnt to the water's edge, and it is supposed she sunk, as nothing was seen of her after the fog cleared away.

No baggage, or anything of value whatever was saved. The U. S. mail for Norfolk was also destroyed. It is believed that Adams' Express losses by this catastrophe, near \$7000. But by a fortunate accident, they were prevented from losing \$200,000. Government funds, which was expected here to pay off, but did not get aboard in time, and came down in the steamer Georgia.

The passengers are now in our city and Portsmouth, and having lost every thing they had on board, are rendered destitute.

It is believed the fire originated in one of the forward state rooms, which was occupied by the Steward for keeping the linen, &c., belonging to the boat, and that when the door of the room was opened the whole saloon was in a light blaze by the draft of the air rushing through.—*Norfolk Daily Book-Extra.*

Indian Tradition about the Cascade of the Columbia.

In the bed of the Columbia river, not far above the Cascade, are numerous trunks of trees rising far above the water, and with the appearance of having been there for ages. In places they are so thick and of such uniform height as to resemble piles driven for a wharf. These stand upright, and are firmly planted in the ground. Some of them, we are told, are petrified. It is certain that these trees had their growth upon dry-land. One conjecture is that a land-slide, centuries ago perhaps, precipitated them into the water; that is not improbable, though the adjacent mountains now present few, if any, evidences of such a slide. The Indian tradition is that at the Cascade once there was a natural bridge, or that the mountain-chain was unbroken there, and the waters of the Columbia passed under them, through a tunnel; that mount St. Helens and Linnier got to quarreling and broke down this bridge, filling up the channel and causing the water to rise above, thus submerging the flat upon which the trees stood, and which now constitutes the bed of the river. It is not impossible the Columbia may have passed through a natural tunnel some day at the Cascade; and there are certain indications of there once having been heavy land-slides.—*Oregon Statesman.*

How Mr Webster obtained His Wife.
A correspondent of a Boston paper tells how Daniel Webster offered himself to the woman of his choice:—
"Mr. Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years which he lived with her brought him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is not recorded in the books. Mr. Webster was becoming intimate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when the skin of silk getting in a knot, Mr. Webster assisted in unraveling the snarl—then looking up to Miss Grace, he said:—
"We have untied a knot; don't you think we could tie one?" Grace was a little embarrassed, and said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes she tied a knot in a piece of tape, the thread of his domestic joys, was found after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most precious relics."

It is said that the fees of the Sheriff of New York county amounted to \$22,209 last year.

Selections For A Newspaper.

Most people think the selecting of suitable matter for a newspaper is the easiest part of the business. How great an error. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we would hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box—and yet something must be had—his sheet must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do, is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just so many subscribers are an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something smart, another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and another wonders that a man of sense will put such in his paper.—Something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet ninety-nine out of a hundred, those things do occur. They never reflect that what does not please him, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit him it is good for nothing.—*Canada W. Sentinel.*

The Tariff.
The low state of the national treasury affords the friends of a high tariff an excuse for clamoring for an increase of the duties on foreign imports—a plan for enriching the North at the expense of the South. It is said that a strong effort will be made to increase the tariff rates at the present session of Congress. No doubt the present duties will raise revenue sufficient for governmental expenses as soon as the country recovers entirely from the late panic, although they may not raise enough to satisfy the cupidity of Treasury plunderers and northern capitalists. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to an increase, and we hope the whole South will oppose it unitedly.—*Char. Dem.*

Wealth of the Pope.

It is said that the Pope receives out of his State some \$8,000,000 a year. Of this, \$6,000,000 goes to his private affairs, and \$2,000,000 to pay interest—\$2,700,000 go to support the army and police; \$600,000 to maintain the prisons; \$24,000 to schools. Other expenses in proportion. The yearly deficiency is \$1,800,000. The clergy own one million dollars' worth of real estate, and hold all the fat offices. The State debt is twenty-seven millions.

Mr. Morphy is about to play twenty games blindfold at the same time. He publicly challenged Harvey to play a match of five or seven games for five hundred francs, offering the odds of the pawn and move. This chivalrous card was not accepted.

The London Times opposes the Monroe doctrine strongly.

A LITERARY ENTERPRISE HONORABLY COMPLETED.—It is stated that during the year 1858, Mr. G. G. Evans, of Philadelphia, distributed among his patrons over \$300,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, silver-plated ware, silk dress patterns, and other elegant Gifts of intrinsic value. Mr. Evans, being the originator of the Gift Enterprise, has distanced all competitors, lived down all opposition, and endorsed by all the leading publishing houses in the United States. All the popular and standard works of ancient and modern authors can be found on Mr. Evans' Catalogue for 1859, which is sent free to any address. See his advertisement in another column.

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Stateville Depot up to February 1, 1859.

A. M. Powell 1 trunk, John B. Andrews 1 box, W. R. Stevenson 1 box, E. Falls, Albion & Watts 1000b, J. Harper & Son 1200b, J. W. Stockton, Watts White & Co. R. F. Simonton (a lot of stinking hides), G. J. Anderson 1000b, A. N. Erwin 1 bale yarn, W. L. Jenkins, Isaac Sherrell 1 pc marble, M. Baily pc marble, Gray, Bryan & Co 1 lot marble, O. Ellis 1 pr Dr Y S Dean, J. Johnson 1 pke, W. C. Long 1 pke, Dr W A Collett 1 pke, Dr M T Locke 3 pke, R. L. Abernathy 1 pke, D. C. Crawford 1 pke, Patrick Friel 1 pke, M. R. Richardson 3 pke, Mary D. Cavin 1 pke, Mrs. Aston 1 pke, Jake Boston 1 pr boots, E. Green 1 lot trees, E. B. Drake lot of type and printing materials.

Obituary.

DIED.
Suddenly at Haynesville, Lowndes co., Ala Dec. 27th, WALLACE W. MUSHAT, in the 42nd year of his age.

But a few months ago, Mr. Mushat was ordained an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Haynesville. By his death, the Church has lost an active and efficient officer, the community a valuable member.

"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom, and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

NEW CROP Molasses.

5 hdds. Prime New Crop MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, just received, and for sale by
Wm. S. CASON.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-1m

Valentines!

A large assortment of beautiful VALENTINES, For sale at the
FANCY STORE
OF
S. J. RICKERT.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-2w

Fifth Year of the Enterprise!

NEW LIST OF GIFTS For 1859.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.

G. G. EVANS, AT HIS ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Commences the New Year with an enlarged Catalogue, a greater variety of Gifts, increased facilities for buying Gifts and doing business, and is now prepared to offer great inducements to Book Buyers than ever before. There has proved that the Gift System is permanent. It is a system determined to prove that the system is connected with the system in a more liberal and important manner than any other. Having lived up to almost all opposition, and having the testimony of the plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California, he can afford to be generous. Try him, and judge for yourself.

Schedule of Gifts.

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| Patent English Lever Gold Watches, \$100 00 | Patent English Lever Gold Watches, \$50 00 |
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Poetry

War and Love.

BY RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

War and Love went forth to fight,
War and Love in all their might,
War with force, and Love with wiles,
War in frowns, but Love in smiles.

War aroused the world to arms;
Love for peace display'd her charms;
War o'er all in ruin swept;
Love beheld the scene, and wept.

War in flames Love's votaries bound;
Love for peace display'd her charms;
War o'er all in ruin swept;
Love beheld the scene, and wept.

War threw up his bolts 'gainst Heaven,
Love entered—war was then forgiven;
War ungrateful, goes still,
Love o'er-burdened, bears the ill.

War to dread collision came,
Love stood forth in gentle flame;
War with force, and Love with wiles,
War struck heads, but Love struck hearts.

War struck high, but Love stood low,
Love felt Love's celestial blow;
War had wounds, but Love had none,
War expired, and Love had won.

Amusement and Instruction.

Lost and Restored.

A WORD IN SEASON—HOW GOOD IT IS.

A STORY FROM LIFE.

BY AN FEMINIST.

"You have just returned, friend Manson," said Livingston, "from your western journey?"

"Yes," he replied, "I have; and there was a circumstance which will make it the most memorable event in my whole life."

"Indeed; and what was that my friend?"

"Ah, it would take more time than either you or I could spare," said Manson, "for me to relate, or you to listen to, the particulars; but I will attempt a very brief sketch of the substance."

"When I went to school in Connecticut, I had a very dear friend and associate, named John McLe—d. He was one of the brightest and most beloved pupils in the school. He grew up, paid his addresses to a beautiful and excellent young lady, a member of the church. At length they were married, and they prepared immediately after that event, in pursuance of a previous plan, to leave the State. The day we were to separate, perhaps forever, I had a tender interview with my bosom friend and his lovely wife, which was deeply affecting to all. The next morning they departed with the affectionate farewells of many old friends and neighbors of the town in which they were born and reared; and with a handsome provision made by the parents of both, were in affluent circumstances."

"Ten years elapsed, during which I was called to the Methodist ministry in distant places, as my lot happened to be cast. Not a word concerning them reached my ears in all that time. The course of duty called me to the vicinity of the place where my friends had settled, and I resolved to go out of my way considerably, and give John and Mary a call. Arriving at the town, and enquiring for their residence, I was told they lived some distance from the centre of the village. At length I found the place. At the first glance my mind misgave me. The sight of the miserable cabin made me sick, and after hitting my horse, I hardly dared to enter. I knocked, and I could not get a door—no door—nothing but a blanket stretched across the passage. Removing this, alas! what did I behold! There was Mary sitting on a stool, with an infant on her lap, and another child in the corner, on the ground, for the cabin had no floor."

"O, sight of woe! How altered was the lovely Mary T."

"O, Mr. Manson, it is indeed you? We are ruined; John is lost; and the children and I are starving here. We have not had a mouthful to eat since yesterday morning."

"Great heavens—said I—and where is John?"

"He is at the store, and has not been here for several days."

"I must see him."

"Better not, sir; he is savage now, and will ill-treat you."

"I must and will see John."

I started immediately for the store, according to her direction. There was no time to lose, for I was to be at Conference, whither I was bound, at a certain time appointed. I readily found the store, and entered. The first sight disclosed four men playing cards at a table. The next glance discovered a man stretched out along a whiskey-bench. The landlord was sitting by, but instantly hopped up and ran behind the counter to wait upon me, supposing I was a customer. Said I,

"Is John McLe—d here?"

They looked at me on hearing that question, as if I had been the "evil one," or a sheriff.

"What is that to you?" he suddenly replied.

"I want to see him."

Whilst I was speaking, I took another sweep of the room with my eye, and saw something like a man asleep in the corner.

"Is that John?"

"None of your business," answered the surly bar-keeper.

"If it is that unhappy man, you will find it is some of my business, sir."

So I went to him, recognized him, though in this shocking, beastly plight, and began to try to wake him. This

was no easy job; and while I was about it, the rumble and his guests remonstrated, telling me to go away, threatening chastisement, and showing violence. I had in my hand a loaded whip, and am not inferior, you know, in point of muscular power. In the whole of the twenty-seven years I have been in the ministry, I have never felt so strong a disposition at as moment to give four or five men a thrashing. They were intimidated, and I succeeded in getting John upon his legs, and trotting him off homeward. My presence and the exercise sobered him, so that when he reached his hovel he was in his right mind.

I forgot to mention that when I first went into the house, the child upon the ground started up, affrighted, running up to her mother crying, "Is he going to carry us to jail, mother, where father was?"

And that mother sobbed upon my hands as if her heart would break.

Well, I conversed with them an hour, talked of old times in Connecticut, of the old village, and the school-boys. He was softened; his heart was touched. Then I urged the pledge; his wife put in her earnest, almost plea. She felt this to be, indeed, the hour of destiny.

"Do you think I can keep it?" at length asked the miserable man, once so promising, now how fallen. "Is it possible for me yet to be saved?"

"It is," said I, with confidence and hope, "if you can keep it. I know you can; and in the name of humanity and religion, try it, dear John, and God will help you."

At last he consented. We knelt down on the earth—there was neither chair nor table in the house—I took out the pledge, which I always carry in my pocket, placing it on the stool where Mary had been sitting, and handed him my pencil. He wrote his name, and notwithstanding his condition, it was beautifully done, as I afterwards observed, for he was an excellent English scholar. We did not rise till I had relieved my overburdened heart in prayer; and I prayed with all my struggling soul; and his despairing wife joined me in all the solemn invocation, that the Father of all mercies would receive the prodigal in his arms, and that he might never go astray again.

It was now quite time for me to go, and resume my journey; but I could not leave the town before I called upon the class-leader, left him some money for the family, and enjoined upon him to look after them, and throw around John the shield of all-good influences, to prevent his suffering a relapse. Whatever further charges he should incur on their account, I promised to pay as soon as informed of them.

Another decade rolled by, during which no tidings came to me at the East, from this interesting couple. At length I was called again to visit these western regions, and to pass near the residence of this unfortunate brother. On reaching the town, my disappointment was extreme, to learn that he had removed to a distant country. I anticipated misfortune; but as the place designated was not far from my intended route, I resolved to go on and see him. When I entered the town of —, in which John was said to live, I made enquiry for his dwelling, and was told it was the second house on the left hand side of the road. Being now so near, I hastened on eagerly, and presently a nice framed building, painted white, appeared. "I could not help putting up an ejaculatory prayer that my dear friend might be so happy as to occupy any house half as respectable as this. Expectation now became painfully intense."

"What mercy was I sent to see? A scene like that, or worse, which ten years before left such awful traces on the memory, never to be obliterated? I could not tell. At a sudden turn in the road I thought I discerned another white house in the distance among the trees. Yes, it is so, with green blinds, and as I went nearer, gravelled walks were seen, handsome ornamental trees, and a shrubbery. Surely, there must be some mistake in the direction. This cannot be John's house; it is the second on the left."

Fasting my horse to a hook, I went to the door and knocked. A girl, just on the verge of womanhood, opened it.

"Does Mr. McLe—d live here?" I asked, with trembling voice.

"He does, sir."

"Is he or his wife at home?"

"Mother is within, sir, but father is in the field. Please walk in, sir."

My eye glanced through the open parlor door. There were handsome chairs and other furniture; but I saw no more, for Mrs. McLe—d by this time was informed of a gentleman's arrival, and lost no time in making her appearance. "Good God!" was all I remember to have heard from her, as she rushed forward on seeing me, and clasped me by the neck. She almost fainted, and shed a flood of tears; and my own condition was not much more composed. Recovering a little, she informed me that her husband was at home, but out on the farm. Too impatient to wait, I hurried away to see him. He met me as he was coming home. As soon as he knew who it was, he ran forward and grasped me in his arms, saying, as he strained me to his bosom,

"Thank God! thank God! you are my saviour, under Heaven. This is all your work," looking around. "O, I am so much rejoiced that you are here to see it."

When we returned to the house, the ten years' history of struggle, repentance, and redemption, was recounted. The dwelling was his, and so was the farm. His wife was happy. The beautiful girl, almost a woman now, was the dirty little child that was crawling on the ground at my first visit. There were three more children now.

"To crown the whole," said he, "after I had persevered a year in abstinence, according to that blessed pledge, taken on that awful day, on the spot in the log hut, which rises to me sometimes with spectral horror, after keeping it secretly a year, I committed myself to the Church, of which my wife, who has been an angel helping me, was a member. Prosperity attended my worldly business. I wanted to be more useful; I needed something more, and commenced studies for the ministry. My dear friend and brother, I am now a minister of the everlasting gospel."

"They are passing away." Amid the busy scenes of life we are often made to realize the shortness of this existence, by being called to part with some dear friend. To-day, we see a circle of friends in perfect health—made joyous by the prospect of a long life and happiness, and forgetful of the uncertainty of human existence—their only thought is for this world, and the happiness in store for them. But alas! their hopes are vain. To-morrow, death—that silent messenger—enters that happy circle, and one of their number with high hopes and expectations, to be seen upon earth no more. Look upon that happy family, now seated around the house fire-side: they know not the meaning of the words "care and sorrow"—will it ever be thus? Again we visit them; but now they gaze in mute despair upon the inanimate form of their darling. Death has visited that family, and taken the flower of the household, the youngest, from that little flock. Surely now they must realize the force of that short sentence—"They are passing away."

Come with me to the death-bed of the Christian. His family are gathered around him, and are listening for the last time to his words of instruction! Hark! he is imploring them to put no value upon the fleeting things of this world, but place their trust on High. He too, has passed away, and his friends gather around his grave, and hear those solemn words—"Mingle ashes with ashes, and dust with its original dust. They feel in their inmost souls the solemnity of this truth. "They are passing away."

Agriculture.

Plantation Work for January and February.

The plantation should be traversed carefully, every defective point noted, and the whole plotted out on paper. Thus, you have before you, for constant reference, at any moment a map of your future field operations. Now drains to be laid out at certain points—defects in the levelling of your rows to be amended,—at certain other points subsoiling,—and again in some other quarter a re-supply of fertilization. These, and innumerable others of similar character, are matters inconsiderable in themselves, but their neglect waster the soil, and like moths, devour your crops. Now, if they defects that may be attended to and amended at any time during the year; they require your vigilant and prompt attention now at the very threshold of the season.

Grade-ditch and horizontal any fields whereon this all important work may not have been previously done. It is folly to attempt to attempt or expect to improve land where rain water either accumulates and remains for any length of time ponded, or where it (rain water) so runs off as to wash the land, and with it the fertility of the soil. This is the "sine qua non" of improvement. Let me assure you, that however well you may have done everything else, this important step neglected and you have stopped short of the goal of certain success. If we were to write out our system of plantation improvements in aphorisms, the captions should be, *allow no rain water to run on cultivated lands!* This system of grade-ditching and horizontal culture which we practice, and about which we talk so much and *always first!* is simple and sure enough in practice; as intelligent planters in all sections of the country are finding out who try it.

All low, wet places, such as ponds and wet swampy heads, should be ditched, cleared up and prepared for the plow; these spots being low, are usually the deposit for the vegetable mould that has been washed down from the adjacent higher places by the rains of ages. Undrained, the soil, though rich in all elements of our crops, is sour and in an unfit state for cultivation; unclear, they are ugly places in the field; overgrown with briars and other brush-wood, they become the hiding places of all the enemies of our crops, growing on the higher land around. This is the proper time to clear up all such ugly but rich places, and to secure their productivity it is entirely necessary to ditch them out. If they be springy and supplied with water draining from the adjacent hills, as is often the case, a head or semi-circular ditch will be found necessary at that line all along round the margin, where the water makes its appearance at the surface, into this ditch of the proper depth—which experience will very soon indicate—the water will all be collected, and then pass off by a main drain through the most convenient locality to the slough or creek. Garden Work for February.

The weather is frequently so inclement during this month, and the soil so wet and heavy, that very little can be done in the garden in the way of planting and sowing. In fact, very little, but trouble, loss, and aggravation is incurred by sowing seeds as early as February.

The principal work is clearing away weeds and trash and preparing for a better month. Whenever the season will admit of working the soil, spread a good coat of manure over it, and work it deeply at once, either with the spade, or a good turning plough, so as to have the land ready for the crop. In fact the manuring and deep working of the soil should not be too much urged upon. Good vegetables are one of the greatest, cheapest and most wholesome luxuries, which almost every family can raise with but little trouble; but it is folly to expect to raise fine vegetables without heavy manuring, deep working, and frequent stirring of the soil.

Whenever cabbage plants have been raised in the Autumn under protection, they should now be looked after, and as much air as possible be given them during mild weather, taking care to cover them up again during frosty nights. The best varieties for early use are: *Early Wakefield* and *Early Orleans*. Early Peas may be planted, though they seldom come to much. *Prince Albert* and *Extra Early* are amongst the best early Peas.

Should the soil be in proper order for sowing, onions (black seed) may now be planted; the seed lies in the ground for a long time and should it come up, it is hardly tough to withstand pretty severe frosts; Portuguese and Red Wetherfield are the best kinds. If Parsley was not sowed in the autumn, it should now be put in the ground as soon as possible.

South of this, say at latitude 31 deg. and farther South, all spring work will begin in earnest, sowing and planting all the hardy vegetables, as cabbage, turnips, beets, Irish potatoes, radishes, lettuce and others.

Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

This is a good time to transplant Roses and other shrubbery; also for dividing and transplanting all hardy perennial flowers, except *Peonies*, which ought to be transplanted in September or October, as they will not bloom when transplanted in the winter.

It is now too late to plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops and all others, very early flowering bulbs. True, they will produce a flower, as the embryo-flower is already to be found in the bulb, having already been formed during the summer. But this bloom will be a very imperfect one and the bulbs will suffer very much. All late flowering bulbs, however, as *Amaryllis*, *Gladiolus*, *Tuberose*, *Ferraria*, *Japan Lilhes* and others, may still be planted. Be sure to place the bulbs so deep, as to have at least three inches of soil on top of them, and be also sure to surround the whole bulb with pure sand, that rich soil or manure may not come in immediate contact with the bulb.

This is the best month for pruning ever-blooming roses; cut them down freely; in fact, you can hardly prune them too severely. Spring roses, however, such as *Banksia*, *Yellow Persian*, *Fortunes Yellow*, *Moss Roses* and all of a similar description, should not be pruned now, but in the Summer, immediately after their flowering.

Very early flowering shrubs, such as *Spirea*, *Deutzia*, *Gaultheria*, and *Forstia* should not be pruned now, as it will injure their blooming.

If the weather proves dry and mild the seed of annuals may now be put in to the ground, if not already done in December.

Effects of Coffee on Disease.

Dr. Mosely observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the Gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Faur relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deveran, who was afflicted with gout, at the age of 25, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with the exception in the joints of his hands and feet, but for four years preceding the time when the account had been given to Dr. Faur to lay before the public, he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterward.

To Tell Good Eggs.

The true way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on the sides, always; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always upmost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat, is good to eat and can be depended upon.

To Keep Dust from Cream.

HOOPS USEFUL FOR ONCE.—Take rattans and make hoops a little larger than the pans—stretch thin muslin across, thin enough to admit some air, but not flies and mites. Cover the milk with these as soon as it is cool, and they will prove of great value.

On the surface, into this ditch of the proper depth—which experience will very soon indicate—the water will all be collected, and then pass off by a main drain through the most convenient locality to the slough or creek. Garden Work for February.

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The principal work is clearing away weeds and trash and preparing for a better month. Whenever the season will admit of working the soil, spread a good coat of manure over it, and work it deeply at once, either with the spade, or a good turning plough, so as to have the land ready for the crop. In fact the manuring and deep working of the soil should not be too much urged upon. Good vegetables are one of the greatest, cheapest and most wholesome luxuries, which almost every family can raise with but little trouble; but it is folly to expect to raise fine vegetables without heavy manuring, deep working, and frequent stirring of the soil.

Whenever cabbage plants have been raised in the Autumn under protection, they should now be looked after, and as much air as possible be given them during mild weather, taking care to cover them up again during frosty nights. The best varieties for early use are: *Early Wakefield* and *Early Orleans*. Early Peas may be planted, though they seldom come to much. *Prince Albert* and *Extra Early* are amongst the best early Peas.

Should the soil be in proper order for sowing, onions (black seed) may now be planted; the seed lies in the ground for a long time and should it come up, it is hardly tough to withstand pretty severe frosts; Portuguese and Red Wetherfield are the best kinds. If Parsley was not sowed in the autumn, it should now be put in the ground as soon as possible.

South of this, say at latitude 31 deg. and farther South, all spring work will begin in earnest, sowing and planting all the hardy vegetables, as cabbage, turnips, beets, Irish potatoes, radishes, lettuce and others.

Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

This is a good time to transplant Roses and other shrubbery; also for dividing and transplanting all hardy perennial flowers, except *Peonies*, which ought to be transplanted in September or October, as they will not bloom when transplanted in the winter.

It is now too late to plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops and all others, very early flowering bulbs. True, they will produce a flower, as the embryo-flower is already to be found in the bulb, having already been formed during the summer. But this bloom will be a very imperfect one and the bulbs will suffer very much. All late flowering bulbs, however, as *Amaryllis*, *Gladiolus*, *Tuberose*, *Ferraria*, *Japan Lilhes* and others, may still be planted. Be sure to place the bulbs so deep, as to have at least three inches of soil on top of them, and be also sure to surround the whole bulb with pure sand, that rich soil or manure may not come in immediate contact with the bulb.

This is the best month for pruning ever-blooming roses; cut them down freely; in fact, you can hardly prune them too severely. Spring roses, however, such as *Banksia*, *Yellow Persian*, *Fortunes Yellow*, *Moss Roses* and all of a similar description, should not be pruned now, but in the Summer, immediately after their flowering.

Very early flowering shrubs, such as *Spirea*, *Deutzia*, *Gaultheria*, and *Forstia* should not be pruned now, as it will injure their blooming.

If the weather proves dry and mild the seed of annuals may now be put in to the ground, if not already done in December.

Effects of Coffee on Disease.

Dr. Mosely observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the Gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Faur relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deveran, who was afflicted with gout, at the age of 25, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with the exception in the joints of his hands and feet, but for four years preceding the time when the account had been given to Dr. Faur to lay before the public, he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterward.

To Tell Good Eggs.

The true way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on the sides, always; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always upmost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat, is good to eat and can be depended upon.

To Keep Dust from Cream.

HOOPS USEFUL FOR ONCE.—Take rattans and make hoops a little larger than the pans—stretch thin muslin across, thin enough to admit some air, but not flies and mites. Cover the milk with these as soon as it is cool, and they will prove of great value.

CALENDAR FOR 1888.

MONTHS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M. Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M. Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M. Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill—Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M. Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKESBOROUGH MAIL—Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M. Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M. Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M. Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONSON, P. M.

Advertisements.

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH, Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL, MACHINERY—such as steam or water-burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

On South Yedon, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell County, N. C. I also offer, my tract of 200 acres more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Bailey, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro houses, Barns, Shop, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH, Nov. 25 524 Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press AND Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Type, we offer for sale, the Press and Type on which the "Asheboro Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Dec. 17, 1888. 3-4

PAY YOUR PREACHER